#### POET, PATRIOT AND HERO

ONE OF THE MANY NOBLE SAC-RIFICES OF 1861-65.

Daring Exploits of Ohio's Soldier Poet, W. H. Lytle - The Leader of Many Charges, He Meets a Warrior's Fate at

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EN. William Haines Lytle, who is known to lovers of striking and pa-thetic verse by his poem on the death of Antony, begin-

I am dying, Egypt, tide fast,

had a soldier's fate; and, like his Roman hero, breathed out his life in the heat of battle

The soldier fiber was born in Gen. Lytle and displayed itself early. His grandfather and great-grandfather, of the same name, fought in the French and Indian wars, and at the age of 20 he volunteered with the Ohio men and served in Mexico. coming home with a captain's epaulettes on his boyish shoulders

From this time until the opening of the civil war he was an active militia officer, and became a major general in the Ohio forces In the spring of 1861, while he was snanged in organizing the troops for United States service, he was elected colonel of the Montgomery regiment (Tenth Ohio), named in honor of the brave Irish-American patriot who fell in the storming of This was Ohio's Irish regiment, and the members facetiously christened it the "Bloody Tinth," afterward making the record good in downright earnest, for Lytle proved to be another Montgomery in impetnous zeal, and the Tenth never feared to follow his lead. Lytle's first brilliant fight was at the head of the Tenth, as colonel, in the engagement on Gauley river,

In September, 1861, the Confederates in the Kanawha region were strengthened by a new brigade under Gen. Floyd, and while this force was posted, alone, around Carnifex Ferry, on the Gauley, the Union commander (Rosscrans), set out from the Potomac to destroy it. He had three brigades, and when the enemy's outposts were reached Col. Lytle led the column with his Montgomery boys. Pressing on holdly, a turn in the route of march brought him opposite to a fortified battery, which immediately opened with grape and cannis ter. Lytle ordered the colors to be planted on the slope in front as a rallying point for his men. The brigadier was absent, getting up re-enforcements; the artillery fire was withering and was supported with musketry; two color bearers of the Tenth were shot down and many men fell.

There were three things to choose from in this emergency: retreat, annihilation, or a charge. Without orders he chose the latter and dashed ahead on horseback, calling his men to follow. He was almost instantly shot through the leg, the bullet wounding his horse mortally, though he crossed the breastworks after throwing his disabled rider in a frantic plunge. ordered his men to seek cover, which they did close to the battery, keeping up a spir ited fire on the Confederate gunners. But re-enforcements were slow in coming up, the fall of Lytle spoiled his enterprise, and night came on without a blow being struck to drive the wedge home. Floyd abundened the field and escaped across Gauley river, which lay behind him,

a year later, October, 1862, when he went ton of Buell's army, his own regiment manner on this field. Rousseau's division held the right of McCook's corps, on the wooded banks of Chaplin river, where the Confederate divisions of Cheatham and Buckner were attempting to cross and destroy McCook before aid could reach him. The battle was a surprise to the Union

trate, and following out a natural impulse, pushed on to the stream in front, in search of water, and the Confederates stole unobserved through the thicket, falling upon the front and flank of four brigades, only tance of one another. Lytle was on the Tenth Ohio at the front as skirmishers. As fighting progressed the general instructions for the right brigade were to hold the position as long as possible and then retire. There were no troops on the right of it and the next brigade on the left was out of sight, owing to the dense under-

Lytle had five regiments and could not keep more than two of them in sight at one time. The Union artillery on this part of the line soon exhausted their ammuni-



GEN. W. H. LYTLE.

tion and retired, and as the cartridges of the infantry were running low. Lytle sent word to his commander asking for re-enforcements. The answer was that the position must be held, and that no re-enforcements could be spared from the left of the line, for the whole corps was fast yielding to a terrible disaster. Three brigade com-manders had been killed and thousands of

The bi we colonel then posted his regiments anew on the wooded ridges around him, and took his place with his own Montgomery regiment well to the front await the crisis which he saw to be inevitable. Buckner's division of four brigades was pressing in from all quarters. Finally the receding volleys on the left told him that the adjoining brigade had fallen back. Then his own regiments one by one gave way, until the Tenth and its leader stood

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, alone. He sent an aid back to call up a reserve regiment to the support of the advance line, but before assistance could come the enemy broke through on his right and leaves the support of the delivered by the support of the suppor right, and he saw that if he held the ground

longer it must be with dead men only. Hastily forming a body of skirmishers he ordered the regiment to fall back, while he and his handful boldly charged the advancing enemy to cover the retreat. It was a pitiable, forforn hope that handful made, but it saved the remnant of the regi-mental organization, which gained a new position and fought on to the end. Lytle was struck down by a piece of shell, and when one of his men rushed up to carry him from the field he called out: "No! I

am done for. Stand by your colors!" The wound was in the head and was ghastly, though not dangerous. His followers who survived the charge reported back to his command that he and it was so announced in Washington. The Confederates, however, sweeping over the field, discovered him, and Gen. Bushrod Johnson, whose brigade was on his front, dispatched a surgeon to attend the gallant foeman and a hero's life was saved. The loss of his brigade in killed and wounded was 800, of which the Tenth Ohio lost 229, and not one of the regiment surrendered. Darkness ended the battle before Union reenforcements could be brought up effectively, and during the night the Confederates retreated. Lytle had carried out his

a deed of daring unsurpassed. The rank of brigadier general was bestowed on the gallant colonei, and after his exchange he took his place again in the Army of Ohio, known at the time and thereafter as the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. Rosecrans was in command, and in the latter part of September, 1963, crossed the Tennessee river and advanced into northern Georgia to engage the Confederates under Bragg. Gettysburg had been fought, and Lee's army, lying idle in Vir-ginia, spared a force of 12,000 men, under Longstreet, to aid Bragg, and other re-enforcements came from Mississippi, the fall of Vicksburg having released them from

orders and had saved the old command by

After much maneuvering and some pre liminary fighting the opposing armies were ready for a desperate battle on the 95th of September, in the valley of Chickamauga, Rosecrans facing east and covering Chattanooga, which Bragg sought to wreat from him. The Confederates numbered over 70,-000, and the Federals less than 60,000. The Union left, commanded by Gen. Thomas, was assailed first and with great fury. It was the key and covered Chattanooga road. Thomas called for aid from the right wing, where Rosecrans was in person. Gen. Mc-Cook's corps held the right and Sheridan's

by the detachment of Sheridan with one brigade toward the left. Rosecrans decided to shorten his line and contract his right



GEN. LYTLE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Lytle's wound was such as to keep him to follow Sheridan to the left as soon as ters to protect her interests and secure the the Austin and Wharton and attacked the out of the field for months, and it was over certain changes had been made in the posi- large indemnity due on Mexican guaran- steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe tions of troops near him. The fighting tees. Moore reported to his superiors that His seamanship was masterly and it was Ky., during Brant's invasion. Col. Lytle

Ky., during Brant's invasion. Col. Lytle men. The Confederates at all points out-numbered their opponents, and order after a long strip of coast to Mexican trade. A two hours' time he compelled the Mexiserving under him and destined to emulate order passed along the Union line to make successful blockade would bring about forther leader's heroism in a most striking shift and hold on with what troops there eign interference, and Mexico would be were at command. One of these orders compelled to treat for peace. Houston profrom Researchs was misconstrued and a claimed a blockade on these representaing a wide gap without a Federal soldier to Mobile and New Orleans to refit and in it in front of Longstreet's corps, which strengthen his command for a contest with stood fresh and ready for the word of at-tack. The signal was given just when the The serviceable vessels under Moore at tack. The signal was given just when the fatal gap opened in the Union line. Sheridan hall already passed by the division

The serviceable vessels under Moore at this time were the brig-of-war Austin and the schooner San Antonio. A third, the commodore and demanded that he return that was moved out of line and Lytle was | Wharton, was bought at New Orleans and under way, following with two brigades all haste was made to get to sea. Lack of

and approaching the gap.

Longstreet had eight brigades, some of sula outtles, of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg. Their onslaught was terrifle and the unguarded ends of the Union line on each side of the gap were crushed in a twinklite; it would be wrong to call needed funds and supplies for the crews.

the disaster to Roscrans' men a rout; it One vessel only, the San Antonio, had a was the coming of a tidal wave that bere everything on in its pathway. The Union generals were carried off their feet by a force none but a god could resist.

marching brigades at the moment when stranded at New Orleans with only the and Longstreet's men were swinging barrier between the Umon right wing and Thomas' hard pressed army. Looking ment. around for troops with which to form a new line facing at right angles to the old, saw that the Confederate attack had in volved the whole front. There was noth ing intact but his brigades. He formed them on the new front and, calling up his old Ohio Tenth, which, with declinated ranks, had become headquarter guard, sought to resist Longstreet's advance down

the Union right.
It was simply sweeping the ocean with a broom. His formations were broken as fast as they were made, and planting his colors for one desperate effort he prepared to repeat the bold tactics he had displayed at Gauley river and on Chaplin Hills. Telling his subordinate commanders what was expected of them, he called up his personal stail and placed himself at the head of the olauns, bleeding the while from three severs wounds received in this encounter. To his aids, who begged him to leave the

We can die but once. Now is our time. He then turned and went forward, meet-

ng instantaneous death in the volley of ots that present this bold advance. But the day was lost. Thomas was not succored, and was in turn overwhelmed, and night found the Army of the Cumberland in full retreat. Lyfle's last act of mesterly during was in vain, except as an

example of herois devotion to duty Grenor L. KILMER.

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London Mark Lane Express.

TEXAN-AMERICANS.

ervices of Commodore Moore to the Texan Republic-Sacrificing Bank and Fortune to Battle for the Lone Star Flag-The Founders of an Empire.



HE republic of had no naval armament and leaned upon the mercen ary support of adventurers, smug glers and pirate -all who fought where there was the most booty net looked around

for a seaman to organize and command a fleet of war. The choice fell upon Edward Ward Moore, a young Virginian, 25 years of age, at that time a fleet com-mander in the United States service. He had been engaged in western explorations and had won distinction in West Indian waters battling with the pirates; he was a gentleman of family and fortune and moreover a warm friend of Texas and her ambitions people. The Texan government invested him with the rank of commodore, and he resigned from the United States navy to join his fortunes to the Lone Star

The population of Texas was less than 40,000, and her resources had been drained by repeated conflicts with the Mexican and Indian enemies who gave the colonists no peace. Moore pledged his private fortune, which for those days was large, and aided by the credit which his conduct secured for the new state, procured a small fleet and stationed it off the coast.

The United States acknowledged Texas independence in 1837, France in 1839, and a year later England, Holland and Belgium. Meanwhile the murderous Comanches and other savages on her northern borders kept up a tedious and costly war inland; the ad-ministration changed from Houston in 1835 to Lamar in 1838 and back to Houston in 1841. The condition of the treasury was that there was no treasury at all, excepting a bale of invoices owing in all quarters. Moore's navy, amounting to half a dozen

wooden vessels, was eating up his own re-sources and doing little for Texan independence except to warn off the despicable Cook's corps held the right and Sherican batteries flying the Mexican has, but the division of the corps held the extreme plucky commodore did not grow disheart-right, Gen. Lytle being at the head of a plucky commodore did not grow disheart-ened. His extensive acquaintance and fair ened. His extensive acquaintance and fair drew support from individuals and municipalities outside of Texas. He kept on re-cruiting and disciplining his men. Fortunately for Texas there was another rebellion against the usurpation of Santa Anna in 1842; the state of Yucatan, then compris ing the present Yucatan and Campeachy, threw off the yoke and gave the dictator a war nearer home. Moore sailed for Yuca-tan and lay off Campeachy to await the movements of the forces on land.

But the rebellion of Yucatan, like all Mexican uprisings, was the work of a fac-tion, and there was treachery and delay. Besides, Mexico had just expended a vast sum in Engiand for a new fleet of war vessels, including the steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe. Moore's vessels were sailers and all old, and carried but five guns each. Houston was alarmed at the turn of affairs and recalled Moore at once. The trip to the seat of war, however, far from cooling the enthusiasm of the young commodore, filled him with fresh zeal for the cause of Texan independence. The English government, though friendly to Texas, desired to have it remain out of the hands of the United States, and kept a fleet cruising convenient for any emergency.

The United States government was also wing. Gen. Lytle was placed under orders on hand with a force on the Mexican wawhole division was moved out of line, leav- | tions, and ordered the commodore to repair

funds was the chief drawback, for the little state could spare but \$90,000 of her depreciated currency to expend on the navy. Mexico's fleet had cost \$1,000,000 in gold. Moore's large acquaintance and his reputation for energy again served a good turn, and he soon had his vessels ready and only complement, and she was sent out in August to meet the Mexican steamer Montezuma, which was off Yucatan.

The San Antonio was struck by a storm General Lytle reached the gap with his which destroyed her, and Moore was left Austin and the Wharton, and no provis-Confederate progress, would soon cut the Union line completely in two, and place a commended a sale of the ships, and a secret act was passed authorizing the disarma-



JIEBOOM AND STEAMPIPE SHOT AWAY. Moore, who was offered funds from Tucatan and his friends in New Orleans if he would help the Yucatecos against Santa Anna, replied to the summons to return to Texas that he had paid for his ships and would do as he liked. Then Houston sent three commissioners after Moore, but the

latter would not obey.

After a deadlock of weeks the commo dore, having a truce with one-commissioner, replied to the imperious president, under date of March 16, 1863, that he "expected to go to sea in a few days and keep at it until the termination of our difficulties with Mexico, without expense to the government of Texas." He told the com sioner that, if permitted to go to the Mexican coast, he would levy a contribution against that country that would repay Texas for every dollar expended on her navy. He sailed in a few days, as agreed, with the Austin and Wharton, havin Houston's commissioner on board, an made for the bay of Campeachy, on the

Campeachy was beeleged by Santa Anna and the Mexican fleet was watching the barbor. Moore reached there at the close of April, and on the 30th, while his vessels

# The proverb ran-The pan says to the pot, Keep off or you'll smutch me.

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Bellef for the Fighting Editor

ing of being a briber and a ballot box stuff-

Stranger in room No. 3-I was. He called

me an antiquated old ichthyosanrus in his

paper this morning, and I am going to kick

the stuffing out of him.
Editor-I left him in room No. 2 a mo

later.) That you, police station? Send a patrol wagon quick. Some kind of a row

going on up stairs here.-Chicago Tribune.

"I have," replied the young man with pardonable pride. "I am now entitled,

Miss Wineberg, to write A. B. after my

"And I suppose," she rejoined, looking absentmindedly at the gravel she was dig-ging up with the point of her parasol,

"you expect always to remain a Bachelor-of Arts?"

The invitations are out.-Chicago Trib-

Had Read It.

American lady went recently into a book-

seller's shop to purchase a present for her husband. "She hovered round and mani-

fested the usual indecision, whereupon the assistant in charge, to help her out of the

difficulty, suggested a set of Shakespear

The would be purchaser met this proposal

A Questionable Pedigree.

shade trees around my house. What sort is the best, do you think?

Bronson-The shadiest kind of tree I

ever saw was that family tree of yours that

you showed me the other day. -Light.

An Untimely Decease

"The sword swallower is dead."
"How did it happen?"
"Choked to death by a shad hone."—

2: JYCOBZ OIT

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G. ROEDER,

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however, with the prompt remark:

he read that when it first came out.

Newrich-I'm going to plant a

The Publishers' Circular says that an

zuma and the Guadaloupe opened fire on the Wharton. The Texans made a gallant fight, handling their vessel with skill and outworking the Mexicans with their gans. The jibboom and steam pipe of the Monte-zuma were shot away, and the loss on the two steamers was nearly fifty killed and

The Wharton bore the brunt of this at tack and lost but six men. One Mexican ball entered the port hole, decapitating a gunner and wounding two or three com-rades. The Austin, which lay at a distance, becalmed, got under way with the first breeze and the Mexicans speedily crawled off to avoid further damage. next day the whole fleet of war vessels, seven in number, returned to the scene, but refused to fight. Moora spent over two days maneuvering to draw them into action, but as soon as he got within range they ran off. He said, "I would give ten years of my life if I had a steamer, as with one I could get close action at once and decide the fate of Texas." On the 10th of May the Yucateoos made a gallant fight on land to raise the siege. The Texan-com-modore commanded the Yucatecos vessels as well as his own and helped demolish a strong battery by fire from his gunboats. During the battle he again stood for the Mexican fleet, but there was no wind and the enemy ran away as usual.

Moore was soon placed in a very critical position. President Houston, on finding that the navy had gone to Yucatan, published his proclamation denouncing Moore everywhere. The terms were very severe and made the commodore an outlaw Santa Anna at once set a price upon his head, calling him a pirate, and at the same time, the battle of May 10 having gone against him, made overtures to the people of Yucatan to suspend their quarrel and jointly fall upon Texas. This was favorably received by the insurrectionists, and Moore was left alone, surrounded by ene-



SNAPPED HIS FINGER IN HIS FACE. mies and traitors. He wrote to his gov ernment in reply to Houston's charges: "I am accused of fitting out a piratical expedition when, in fact, I was using every means and straining every nerve to get the vessels to sea in a fighting condition.

There was but one way to solve the difficulty and that was to whip the Mexican fleet single handed. On the 16th of May favored by a good breeze, he went out with cans to ask for mercy and leisure for re-pairs. About half their crews were killed wounded. Moore's flagship, the Austin had received fifteen shots and her crew had suffered heavily. The wind died away, and the Austin, becalmed, drifted into the harbor, the enemy hauling off toward Vera

to the capital in arrest. Taking advantage of this the people of Yucatan turned against him, hoping of course, to avoid paying their debt for his services. The Yucatan commissioners were already treating with Santa Anna, fighting was over, and the Mexican fleet disbanding by reason of desertion and want of funds Moore turned over his vessels to the next in command and took refuge in an English ship lying in the waters. Before leaving the coast, however, he succeeded by a daring effort in literally snapping his fingers in the face of the braggart Santa Anna, who was plotting right and left to get the plucky Texan into his clutches.

The old dictator was himself down to his final card. He had met his last payment ions or sailors. Alarmed now for the fate on the United States indemnity by a forced of the remaining vessels, in view of the levy on private wealth. His people hated him and he was in terror for his life, keep ing a bodyguard of 5,000 men. To ward off the coming storm a new constitution was framed, and on his birthday be ordered a grand fete in honor of the two events. was held at Vers Cruz and ended with a friendly vessels in the harbor were invited. None of Moore's associates suspected that he would risk his life on Mexican soil, but he managed to secure aid and leave the ship in a private yawl and reach the ball-room unobserved. A friend, who was in the plot, had a domino exactly like the commodore's, and kept it hidden for an

emergency. emergency.

Moore enjoyed the ball, but all strangers
were under explonage, and as his short,
stout figure was well known to many preent, he soon found himself watched. Now was his time. At a signal his confederate was installed. At a signal his consequence retired to an antercoun and Moore went up to the dictator, who was on the floor, and touched him rudely on the shoulder. Santa Anna turned, when Moore snapped his finger audictiously in his face and his finger audisciously in his face and danced away with a tantalizing, "catch-who can" gesture and hurried to the ante-room. In an instant his domino was off, disclosing a second disguise entirely differ-ent. The confederate was ready to go out as his double, and while Moore went away to his ship the other sauntered around the ballroom to be nabbed and unmasked in the course of a few moments by Santa An-

a's heachmen. Of course, the mistake was discovered as 24 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. 6 Consright, 100, by F. R. Hinzan, 2006 soon as the domino was torn off, and then the dictator ordered all masks off. The the dictator ordered all masks off. The place was searched and the city also, and to no purpose, for Moore had gained time by the trick and was rowing away to the ship ere the alarm had fairly spread. There was left one menace to the commodore's peace, and that was the hostility of Houston and his cabinet. With characteristic holdness Moore salled straight for Galveston markets. TITCHING PILES ton, reported to the navy department ! ton, reported to the navy department in arrest, and went before the congress with a position stating his case with simplicity and frankness. As a result he received a vote of thunks and a grant of 4,000 acres of the choicest land along the Brazos. He had sacrificed his commission in the United States navy, but after the ausmination of Turnes congress weed him leave pay amounting to a large sum.

amounting to a large sum. Geonom L. Kilmen. barbor. Moore reached there at the close of April, and on the 30th, while his vessels were separated and bocalmed the Monte : ash—are the best kinds.

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